

MARCH OVER DEAD

FRANTIC FIGHTING IN HOUSE CELLARS OF LOOS TOWN

HEROIC GERMAN OFFICER

British Correspondent Tells How He

Directed German Artillery on the House He Occupied as Prisoner Along With English Officers—Dislodge Germans With Grenades.

The British correspondents at the headquarters in France have now been permitted to send descriptions of exciting phases of the great battle of Saturday and Sunday north of Lens.

"Now, after the first rush is over," writes the Chronicle correspondent, "there is time to tell the story of one of the greatest achievements gained by British troops in this war. There were many battalions of the new army men among those who led the attack, and among them were the Scottish regiments, who had their full share of horrors in the first assault.

"Many of them, though belonging to regiments with famous old traditions that have already won glory on the western front, were recruits but hardly arrived in Flanders.

"These splendid boys listened through the night of Friday last to the intense bombardment which preceded the assault, that in itself was a tremendous test of nerve, but at 6.30 a. m. Saturday, when their officers gave the word, the battalions leaped out of their trenches with a wild hurrah.

"They reached the enemy's lines of trenches without suffering many casualties and found the first two lines of barbed wire had been effectively broken down by the artillery bombardment. The third line was uncut and was very strong wire, with great barbs.

"The first two trenches were carried with a rush at the bayonet point killed. The uncured wire made the first check, but the British, reckless of their lives, attacked it desperately. They stood up under the deadly fire of machine guns and forced a way through the entanglements.

"One of the most extraordinary incidents among the grim scenes which took place in the smoke and mist came when a company of kilts advanced at the charge came face to face with a very tall German who although dead with a bullet through the brain, stood erect, wedged in some way in the trench.

"It was so startling and uncanny that with one accord the wave of men parted and swept on each side of him as though some obscure spectre barred the way.

"Rank after rank streamed up, and at last the great tide of men poured through and swarmed forward to the village, and then three-quarters of a mile further on. As they ran, shouting hoarsely, they were faced by an enormous number of machine guns, and from every part of the village there came the steady rattle of these weapons pouring out streams of lead.

"There were machine guns in the windows of many houses and on top of the 'tower bridge,' the tall minarets which rise 300 feet from the center of the village, and in narrow trenches dug across the streets. In the cemetery to the southwest of the town which our men had passed there were no less than 150 machine guns, so it was in itself a fort of great strength.

"It was 8 o'clock when those who had not fallen reached the outskirts of the village of Loos, and for nearly two hours there was street fighting of terrible character. Many battalions were mixed up, many of their officers were killed and wounded, and the battle was made up of individual combats, or small groups fighting away from house to house, and separate encounters in rooms and cellars.

"Although the town had been severely damaged by our shell fire and the church in the center was in ruins no fire had broken out and the shell of houses still stood.

"These were crammed with German troops, who used the cellars and trenches from which they could fire upon the British through apertures in the street. They also fired through windows and doorways behind the shelter of the walls, and some of them had their machine guns in the garrets.

"There were crammed and rather courageous in their mad effort of fighting. A great mass of them undoubted were surprised and demoralized by the rapidity and sweeping strength of the British attack and it was a wholesale surrenders the British too a large number of prisoners.

"Men of this class, after the first resistance at rifle range or with machine guns, seemed to have no fight in them at all. In one house entirely by a little killed signaller thirty German soldiers, including an officer, surrendered (Continued on last page.)

PLAN JOINT REUNION

Blue and Gray Will Gather in Washington if Confeds Agree.

If the plans of Col. Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy are adopted Confederate and Union soldiers will meet in Washington in 1917 for a grand reunion and review. The G. A. R. men in convention approved the plan and if the monthly approved the reunion will be held in Washington that will surpass the fiftieth anniversary of Gettysburg held two years ago when thousands of veterans on both sides met and discussed the great battle.

LOSS ANOTHER TRANSPORT

Athens reports that the British transport Ramazan has been sunk by a submarine and that certain members of the crew have landed.

EXPLOSION ON ITALIAN WARSHIP

A fire producing an explosion on the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin killed a rear admiral and about one-half of the crew.

RUSSIA CALLS ON BULGARIA TO LAY DOWN HER HAND

Czar's Minister is Ordered to Leave in 24 Hours if Reply of Bulgars Prove Unsatisfactory.

Petrograd says the Russian minister has been ordered to leave Sofia unless within twenty-four hours the Bulgarian government openly breaks with Austria and Germany and sends away Austrian and German officers now in Bulgaria.

A semi-official news agency gives the following to the minister at Sofia has been ordered to hand to Mr. Radoslawoff, the Bulgarian premier: "The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany.

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the ministry of war and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia cabinet no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria.

GERMAN LINE BLENDS

BRITISH AND FRENCH KEEP UP OFFENSIVE AROUND LENS

GERMANS ADMIT LOSSES

From London and Paris Come Descriptions of Steady Progress of Allied Troops—Towns are Destroyed and Railway Communications Threatens—Artillery Fire Hearty.

A special correspondent of the New York World, writing from Paris, says he learns from the highest possible military source that the German losses in Champagne alone total more than 60,000, and that the Kaiser's advent in that sector is evidence that the Germans fear disaster will overwhelm their sorely tried center.

In Artois they have lost between 30,000 and 40,000. Although it is impossible to cable an estimate of the French casualties, I am empowered to state that their total is considerably below that of the Germans.

This is remarkable in view of the fact they were the attacking force, but it is partly explained in the trifling number of prisoners taken by the Germans. The number of Germans captured by the French, on the other hand, is amazingly large.

Most of the wounds on the French side were caused by shrapnel and machine guns, while the Germans were either entombed beneath the artillery cloudburst immediately preceding the infantry attack, or sliced open by French bayonets. In the fury of their charge the French had little time to use their rifles except for sniping purposes.

"Silencing their machine guns was our hardest job—there seemed to be literally thousands of these venomous weapons tearing away at us," one of the first wounded officers arriving in Paris told me.

So ear-shattering was the cannonade, which raged for seventy-two hours before the advance proper began, that many cases of deafness were reported among the gunners, whose batteries were crowded together with scarcely elbow room between the guns.

In those seventy-two hours, from noon Wednesday to noon Saturday, more than (deleted) shells burst among the German trenches, and the German government does not wish to break with the enemies of Russia and of the Entente.

U. S. IS NOT SATISFIED WITH LATEST GERMAN NOTE

Negotiations Entered Upon by von Bernstorff and Officials at Washington in Informal Way.

Germany has failed to satisfy the request of the United States that the sinking of the Arabic with a loss of American lives be disavowed and liability for the act assumed by the imperial government.

This became known after a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at which the secretary submitted a note given him Saturday in New York by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

An announcement was made after the White House conference. Secretary Lansing merely said that it was inadvisable to comment on the situation while negotiations were still confidential. He declined to say whether the German would be but it was earned later the German ambassador would be asked to come to Washington to receive the view which the American government takes of the act German note.

Count von Bernstorff is fully authorized by President to conduct the submarine negotiations. The negotiations are being conducted without publication of the texts of the notes, messages or memoranda passing between the two governments thus permitting frank discussion.

SAZONOFF SAYS BULGARIA MUST ANSWER TO RUSSIA

Russian Premier Denounces Her "Unthinkable Treachery to Slavic Cause—Must Act or Disarm."

Sergius Sazonoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, declared to the Associated Press correspondent last night that if the Bulgarians persist in their present traitorous course they must answer to Russia.

"The situation in the Balkans is very grave. The whole nation is aroused by the unthinkable treachery of Ferdinand and his government to the Slavic cause. Bulgaria does not seem willing now to become a vassal of Russia's enemies.

"In her attitude towards Serbia, when Serbia is fighting for her very existence, Bulgaria puts herself in a class with Turkey. She does not believe that the Bulgarian people sympathize with the action of their ruler. Therefore, the Allies are disposed to give them time for reflection."

HAVE IMPORTANT POSTS

South Carolina Congressmen Take Front Rank on Committees.

South Carolina will take a more commanding position in the coming session of congress than any other time since the War Between the Sections, unless the present plans for committee assignments go wrong. Congressman Whaley is slated for a place on the powerful judiciary committee and Mr. Byrnes may be given a place on the appropriation committee to succeed former Congressman Joe Johnson. Congressman Aiken, it is said, is being groomed for an important chairmanship and Congressman Nichols, the new member from the state, will be well taken care of. Mr. Lever is already chairman of the agricultural committee and Mr. Finley ranks second on post offices and post roads.

300 CASES OF CHOLERA

Amsterdam reports via London Friday that cholera is raging in Galicia, the Telegram says, and according to the home office three hundred cases have been reported.

SAILING VESSEL SUNK

London, Friday: The sailing vessel Helen Beyon has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The Helen Beyon is not mentioned in maritime records.

FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING; BATTLE IN ARTOIS DISTRICT

Franks Attack Trenches With Hand Grenade—Violent Germanic Bombardment.

Paris: In the great battle in the Artois district the French have made further progress by means of attacks with hand grenades in German trenches. Announcement to this effect was made Friday by the war office. The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district we have made progress by means of hand grenades in the trenches and underground passages to the east and to the south of Neuville.

"Two German counter attacks have been delivered, one against a fort which we conquered Thursday in the forest of Givency; the other against the trench to the south of Hill 119, where French troops had installed themselves. Each of these attacks was conclusively repulsed.

"To the north of the Aisne, near Soupir, the enemy conducted a violent demonstration against our trenches. The firing of their artillery and their infantry was not followed by an infantry attack.

"In the Champagne district our fires put a definite check to a German counter attack in the vicinity of Maisons de Champagne.

"The numerous prisoners made Thursday evening during our advance to the north of Massiges is two hundred and eighty, including six officers."

OUTLINES GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS SMALL COUNTRIES

Holland Has Nothing to Fear But Fate of Belgium and Poland are in Doubt.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, Friday: Germany's attitude toward Holland, Belgium and Poland was outlined in an interview given by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under-secretary for foreign affairs, to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant. This interview, reproduced in the Lokai Anzeiger, was given out as follows by the Overseas News agency:

"Dr. Zimmermann insisted Holland had nothing to fear from Germany. He said Germany would not violate the neutrality of Holland or interfere with her political or economic independence. Germany appreciated the neutrality of Holland and was maintaining a strict neutrality.

"As to Belgium, the under-secretary stated that its future was still unknown, but a solution of this difficult problem must be found which will render it certain Belgium will not be utilized for the purpose of England. Germany has always desired peace and now wishes a guarantee that there will not be in the future another war such as the present one.

"Poland's future also is unknown," Dr. Zimmermann said. He expressed the conviction that "no one would be able to oppose Germany's will."

DEATH LIST MAY REACH 70 IN WAKE OF GULF STORM

Enormous Toll Expected by Great Hurricane Blast That Swept Gulf Coast on Wednesday.

The death list resulting from the hurricane which swept the New Orleans section and the Mississippi Gulf coast Wednesday is expected to reach sixty-five or seventy, while property damage will mount into the millions, according to the latest reports compiled Friday. The losses are distributed as follows:

Nineteen dead, more than two hundred injured, property loss more than two million dollars. Mississippi coast—Thirteen dead, scores injured or missing, property loss estimated at two million dollars. Frontier, La.—Twenty-five dead, about twenty injured, heavy damage to railroads.

Automobilists from New Orleans reported that the work of rehabilitation of the city was progressing rapidly. The streets are being cleaned of debris and buildings left in a dangerous condition by the storm are being torn down. Railroad traffic from the west into the city has been partially resumed. It was reported, and the telegraph and telephone companies were working night and day to restore wire communication between the stricken city and the outside world. Major roads outside the city would be asked for New Orleans.

ALLIED RESOURCES NEAR END

Berlin Expert Figures That Men in France and Russia are About Out.

Berlin reports: Germany has not yet reached the limit of her military efforts, while her foes are drawing near the end of their resources, declares Major Morait, the military editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the present status of the belligerents.

Major Morait points out that Germany places the military limit at forty-five, and has not even registered men younger than twenty, to send to the front nineteen-year-old boys and has soldiers on the fighting lines who are more than forty-five years old. Boys of eighteen are already fighting on the Russian front line.

Battered trenches, over which the Allies swept when the battle began on Saturday, are still choked with German dead. The British and French are relying upon their artillery and the bayonet; the chief hope of the German defenders is their machine guns, of which they have hundreds.

Loos, Hulluch and Angres, which have been captured by the Allies, are now lying within the German lines between Arras and the La Bassee Canal are being pounded night and day by the guns of the British and French. A German salient extends west of Lens and this is being hammered on the north side by the British, while the French, from their new position at hill No. 140, deliver smashing attacks against the southern side.

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HOPES FOR PEACE

Bulgaria Says She Intends to Threaten None of Her Neighbors.

Bulgaria is threatening none of her neighbors and still hopes for a pacific settlement which "will take the interests to account," says a semi-official statement issued Friday at Sofia and sent to Reuters.

The statement was issued because of the attitude taken by the French and Russian press. It declared Bulgaria mobilized to face a new situation and assure her national existence as well as her future.

ZEPPELINS SIGHTED

Amsterdam reports: Six Zeppelins, flying westward, were sighted near Aerschot Thursday.

PLANS FOR DREADNOUGHT ARE CAREFULLY GUARDED

Officials Secretive About New Ideas of Defence Against Torpedo Attack—Experiment for Year.

Hull plans of the two thirty-two-thousand-ton superdreadnaughts, bids for which were advertised recently, are being closely guarded in Washington by navy department officials as they include new ideas as to defense against torpedo attacks. While the general characteristics of the ships have been made public, no details of the hull construction have been given out.

It is understood, however, that the experiments with floating caissons begun immediately after the effectiveness of submarines was demonstrated in the European war have given light upon the problem of guarding ships bottoms from torpedo attacks and that provision has been made in plans for the new vessels for greater sub-division and possibly for a degree of armor over vital sections.

The caisson experiments will continue probably for another year. Navy experts are applying their theories in actual practice. The results of the tests are kept secret.

The new ships will have the clipper bows adopted for the California class, carry twelve fourteen-inch guns mounted abreast a turret and have twenty and one-half knots an hour. In size the ships will be the maximum that can pass through the Panama Canal, 640 feet in length and ninety-eight feet in beam.

PLAN TO KILL GERMAN RESISTANCE IN FRANCE

London Says Joffre and French are Making Decisive Test Strength of Teutonic Positions.

London, Wednesday: No great change in conditions is shown, but England attaches high importance to indications that the offensive movement of the Allies is not to be relaxed. A short breathing spell has been succeeded by the hardest pressure on German positions at the points where the Allies are making their drive.

That it is the intention to maintain this pressure is indicated by a telegram from Field Marshal French to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for his message of good will. The British commander added that the message encouraged his troops "to push the immediate success to a real decisive issue."

This leads the public to believe there is to be no stalemate such as followed the battle of Neuve Chapelle but that with new British forces in the field and ample supplies of ammunition, General Joffre and Field Marshal French plan a real test, whether German resistance in France and Belgium can be broken.

120,000 GERMANS LOST IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

Paris Gives War Office Estimate of Enemy Losses at Great Fighting—Fighting Continues.

German casualties in the recent offensive of the French and British including killed, wounded and prisoners, were given officially by the French war office Wednesday as in excess of the strength of three army corps—more than one hundred and twenty thousand men.

There is no interruption of the fighting in Champagne. Progress of the French in the Artois region, northwestern France, continues.

North of Massiges, the war office says, one thousand Germans surrendered.

RATIFY TREATY WITH TURKS

Bulgars Receive Territory After Issuing Decree for Mobilization.

Paris reports Wednesday that the Turco-Bulgarian treaty was ratified September 22, the representatives of Turkey attaching their signatures only upon receipt of proof that a decree for the mobilization of the Bulgarian army really had been issued, the Matin asserts.

As a further precaution Turkey stipulated that the Dedegatch railroad should not be turned over to Bulgaria until October 6, leaving fourteen days for Bulgarian mobilization. The territory will not be ceded until October 11, so that Turkey and Germany may see what disposition is made of the Bulgarian army.

Meanwhile, the Matin declares, the Germans are in command at Sofia as well as at Constantinople and the Teutonic minister is reported to have expressed deep indignation because the strategic railroad to Lom-Palanka on the Danube has not been completed.

RECALL ELECTION FAIR

Beaufort Incumbents Win Over Opponents Who Seek to Recall Them.

Mayor C. E. Danner and Councilman W. F. Marschner won the recall election Tuesday over R. R. Legare and J. B. Dodd by a vote of 144 to 65. There were 158 white voters and 65 negro voters. The best of order prevailed at the polls and all over town. The result is accepted quietly. Many of those who carried the recall in the primary on September 17 by a vote of 84 to 15 could not vote because they had lost their registration certificates and there was no opportunity to get duplicates.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR DUMBA

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, Thursday took to the state department the safe conduct for Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, who was released by his government at the request of the United States.

GERMAN GENERALS REMOVED

Amsterdam reports Wednesday that two unnamed German generals have been removed from command on account of the recent setback at the hands of the Allies.

RELIEF TO BELGIUM

COMMISSION FLAG FLEW ON 195 SHIPS LEAVING PORT

LONDON SENDS A REPORT

Vastness of Work Accomplished Among Belgians and That is Now Being Carried Out in France is Given—People Sent Many Useless Things in Their Zeal to Help.

From the latest report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium received from London at the New York offices, 71 Broadway, New York, much interesting information is obtained and side lights thrown upon the various phases of the Commission's work of distributing food and clothing in Belgium. Up to June 30 the commission has had one hundred and ninety-five ships in its service.

The chartering of these ships has been entirely free of any commissions and great saving in harbor dues, wharfage, stevedoring, insurance, etc., has been effected. These ships have discharged at Rotterdam 555,295 metric tons, or 1,467,880,800 pounds, of food and clothing.

In Belgium there are more than 4,000 separate committees engaged in the work of distributing the population, numbering a little more than 7,000,000, and outside of Belgium about 2,000 charitable organizations have aided in the work of collecting money to buy food for the destitute, who number around 2,750,000.

Comparison of the commercial resources of Belgium with other European nations showed, from the latest obtainable data in 1912, that Belgium imported 78 per cent of its wheat and flour; its population at that time being 652 to the square mile.

The United Kingdom, with a population of 374 to the square mile, imported 92 per cent of its wheat and flour. Germany, with 310 to the square mile, 35 per cent; and France with 189 to the square mile, but 18 per cent, showing that France not only raised more wheat than any other of the belligerent powers, except Russia.

Belgium also imported 70 per cent of its peas and beans, 80 per cent of its barley, 47 per cent of its rye, 21 per cent of its oats, and 100 per cent of its corn and wheat.

Under the immediate direction of an American delegate in charge of the relief work throughout Belgium is conducted by the local committees; the principal committee being the provincial committee and the subsidiary committees being the regional and communal. These turn over to the local millers the grain needed for their own districts and the millers are compelled to account for every pound.

Something of an idea of the amount of wheat that has been consumed within less than a year may be gained from the fact that 35,000 tons of wheat have been raised as a by-product; this bran being used to feed cattle.

Through the business-like methods used by the commission in its purchasing department, it has been enabled to furnish to the Belgians, at the price of 10 to 20 per cent, lower than London prices, and moreover this bread is sold at a point, which is used absolutely toward supplying the destitute.

In its financial department the commission has accomplished wonders. It has estimated that 60,000 people in Belgium, who would without the commission's aid have been absolutely destitute, have been saved from resorting to the bread line through the operations of the commission. The commission has transferred funds from neutral countries to the non-combatants and commercial organizations in Belgium.

Many Belgians now abroad remit money every month to relatives and friends in Belgium through the commission's financial department. The funds from neutral countries are at least partially provided with money wherewith to buy food. Payments of this character are limited to two pounds sterling per month to one individual.

In the matter of the food contribution, the report notes a natural desire to be generous people in the United States and even in other countries. These hundreds of thousands of contributors have fondly believed that luxuries would be most acceptable to the Belgian people and have sent some thousands of tons of food.

As a matter of fact, this kind of food was not desired by the commission, which has opened shops in Belgium where such luxuries are sold and the proceeds have been invariably invested in food for the destitute. As very good prices have been realized, the gifts have had admirable results.

In France, where the commission is now feeding something like 2,200,000 people, the same methods that have been adopted in Belgium are being used. There are nine districts in France which are provisioned by the commission. These are as follows: Lille, with a population of 660,000; Valenciennes, 620,000; St. Quentin, 330,000; Vervins, 290,000; Charleville, 150,000; Longwy, 105,000; Doubs, 100,000; and Givet, Fumay, 80,000.

MACHINISTS GO TO EUROPE

High priced American machinists are going to Europe at the rate of one hundred and fifty a week, says a New York dispatch Wednesday. They are to work in the munitions factories.

LOSE SHIP BY TREACHERY

Berlin reports Wednesday that the British transport ship was sunk in the Indian ocean by the act of a Mohammedan engineer who died with the troops he sank.

BRITISH WIN IN MESOPOTAMIA

London announces Wednesday an important victory over the Turks in Mesopotamia. The Turks are in full retreat toward Baghdad with the British in pursuit.

RECENT ELECTION FIGURES; PROHIBITION LEADS 25,000

Results as Reported to the Office of the Secretary of State From Each County.

Complete and certified returns from all counties in South Carolina, as filed with the secretary of state, give for prohibition 16,735 votes and against prohibition 16,809. The election was held September 14. The statement of canvassers has been called to meet October 5.

Following is the vote by counties:

	Dry.	Wet.
Abbeville	723	246
Aiken	1,126	315
Anderson	1,955	847
Bamberg	928	232
Barnwell	542	488
Beaufort	203	164
Berkeley	248	186
Calhoun	346	185
Charleston	370	2,607
Cherokee	1,209	259
Chester	825	224
Chesterfield	387	496
Claiborne	550	157
Colleton	801	226
Darlington	1,152	149
Dillon	494	162
Dorchester	454	497
Edgefield	710	70
Fairfield	532	137
Florence	1,514	382
Georgetown	319	154
Greenville	4,096	1,028
Greenwood	1,172	234